where water was still standing, and in these the lower leaves presented the usual dissected appearance.

I also found *Flœrkia proserpinacoides*, Willd., growing in moist soil, at some distance from any water. Apparently the ground was kept moist by the thick trees.

During the autum of '73 I frequently found *Viola Canadensis*, L., and *V. rostrata*, Pursh., with apetalous flowers and large full capsules, and occasionally *V. Muhlenbergii*, Torr., presented this feature. I do not refer to subterranean apetalous flowers, but those growing upon the stems. Many species have the subterranean capsules. Since I came to Connecticut I have found *Viola sagittata*, Ait., and *V. lanceolata*, L., with the character described above, that is with apetalous flowers, both subterranean and on scapes.

Found one *Trillium grandiflorum*, Salisb., with four leaves, four petals, four sepals, four stamens, two stigmas, ovary four angled and one edge each of two opposite petals curled as if they had partially absorbed the two missing stamens. Once I found a *Trillium erythrocarpum*, var. *Clevelandicum*, Wood., with six sepals and fifteen petals *all* green.

Oct., 25, 1873, I found a *Salix* in fruit, which was well ripened, and some of it falling from the scales. The leaves were mostly fallen, and what remained were so blackened by the frost that the species could not be determined with certainty. They resembled those of *S. lucida*. The question in regard to it was, is this the second fruiting of the season?

In the spring of '73 I found a field of more than two acres covered with the flower of *Valeriana sylvatica*, L. The next spring scarce a blossom could be found in this field, and this was the only field then seen that produced them. A few were afterwards found in another field. What caused their disappearance? Near by was an abundance of *Cypripedium spectabile*, Swartz., and the finest specimens I ever saw. The next year not a flower could be found in the locality, and only one plant, a half starved specimen with two leaves. Why this change? I think that if a reason could be found for these disappearances, it would throw light on the question of veracity which has arisen in regard to the statements of some writers, who having said they had found certain flowers in a certain location, have been judged to be mistaken, because others could never find those flowers in the same localities.

The *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Spreng., sometimes occurs in Michigan with leaves ciliate on the margin, petioles pubescent, stamens pubescent, and young branches quite so.—N. COLEMAN, *Bloomfield, Conn.*

FOREIGN PLANTS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.—At the time of the publication of the Bot. Cal., Vol. I, last spring, *Verbascum Thapsus*, L., was "yet unknown on the Pacific coast." But I find it well established and apparently spreading too rapidly at several localities in the interior of the extreme northern portion of the State.

In an old field near Yreka, Siskiyou county, there grows a great quantity of another foreigner, and one which has not often been recorded as established, or even adventive in North America, namely, *Lepidium Draba*, L., of Europe. *Datura Tatula*, L., is here first recorded from California. It occurs plentifully by the roadside, at Callahan's Ranch, Siskiyou county.—EDW D L. GREENE, *Yreka, Cal.*

ROOT-LEAVES OF ALISMA PLANTAGO, VAR. AMERICANUM, Gray.—While on a botanizing tour near New Harmony, Ind., last May, I came to a small pond in which the water was gradually drying up. On approaching the border I found what was then a plant from 2–4 inches high, which was just beginning to bud, and in some plants flowers were partially opened. A more thorough examination proved that these plants were not found within 4–5 ft. of the water's edge, but from this on to several feet. Under the water, the muddy surface was covered by tufts of a grassy looking plant, the thin membranous leaves (*phyllodia ?*) of which were linear-lanceolate, from 2-5 inches long, from ⅛–¼ inch broad. Turning my attention now to the plants first found I discov-